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CISCO IOS ROUTER SECURITY TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE (STIG) OVERVIEW

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Developed by DISA for the DOD

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Executive Summary.....	1
1.2 Authority.....	1
1.3 Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions.....	1
1.4 STIG Distribution.....	2
1.5 SRG Compliance Reporting.....	2
1.6 Document Revisions.....	2
1.7 Other Considerations.....	2
1.8 Product Approval Disclaimer.....	2
2. CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY CONVENTIONS.....	4
2.1 Perimeter Router.....	4
2.2 Provider Edge (PE) Router.....	4
2.3 Provider (P) Router.....	4
2.4 BGP Router.....	4
2.5 MPLS Router.....	4
2.6 Multicast Router.....	4
2.6.1 Rendezvous Point (RP) Router.....	5
2.6.2 Designated Router (DR).....	5
2.6.3 MSDP Router.....	5
2.7 Out-of-Band Management (OOBM) Gateway Router.....	5

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1-1: Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions	1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Executive Summary

The Cisco Internetwork Operating System (IOS) Router Security Technical Implementation Guide (STIG) provides the technical security policies, requirements, and implementation details for applying security concepts to Cisco IOS Router devices. The Cisco IOS Router STIG is a package of the following:

- Cisco IOS Router RTR (Router) STIG.
- Cisco IOS Router NDM (Network Device Management) STIG.

1.2 Authority

Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 8500.01 requires that “all IT [information technology] that receives, processes, stores, displays, or transmits DOD information will be [...] configured [...] consistent with applicable DOD cybersecurity policies, standards, and architectures.” The instruction tasks that DISA “develops and maintains control correlation identifiers (CCIs), security requirements guides (SRGs), security technical implementation guides (STIGs), and mobile code risk categories and usage guides that implement and are consistent with DOD cybersecurity policies, standards, architectures, security controls, and validation procedures, with the support of the NSA/CSS [National Security Agency/Central Security Service], using input from stakeholders, and using automation whenever possible.” This document is provided under the authority of DODI 8500.01.

Although the use of the principles and guidelines in these SRGs/STIGs provides an environment that contributes to the security requirements of DOD systems, applicable NIST SP 800-53 cybersecurity controls must be applied to all systems and architectures based on the Committee on National Security Systems (CNSS) Instruction (CNSSI) 1253.

1.3 Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions

Severity Category Codes (referred to as CAT) are a measure of vulnerabilities used to assess a facility or system security posture. Each security policy specified in this document is assigned a Severity Category Code of CAT I, II, or III.

Table 1-1: Vulnerability Severity Category Code Definitions

Category	DISA Category Code Guidelines
CAT I	Any vulnerability, the exploitation of which will directly and immediately result in loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.
CAT II	Any vulnerability, the exploitation of which has a potential to result in loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.
CAT III	Any vulnerability, the existence of which degrades measures to protect against loss of Confidentiality, Availability, or Integrity.

1.4 STIG Distribution

Parties within the DOD and federal government's computing environments can obtain the applicable STIG from the DOD Cyber Exchange website at <https://cyber.mil/>. This site contains the latest copies of STIGs, SRGs, and other related security information. Those without a Common Access Card (CAC) that has DOD Certificates can obtain the STIG from <https://public.cyber.mil/>.

1.5 SRG Compliance Reporting

All technical NIST SP 800-53 requirements were considered while developing this STIG. Requirements that are applicable and configurable will be included in the final STIG. A report marked Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) will be available for items that did not meet requirements. This report will be available to component authorizing official (AO) personnel for risk assessment purposes by request via email to: disa.stig_spt@mail.mil.

1.6 Document Revisions

Comments or proposed revisions to this document should be sent via email to the following address: disa.stig_spt@mail.mil. DISA will coordinate all change requests with the relevant DOD organizations before inclusion in this document. Approved changes will be made in accordance with the DISA maintenance release schedule.

1.7 Other Considerations

DISA accepts no liability for the consequences of applying specific configuration settings made on the basis of the SRGs/STIGs. It must be noted that the configuration settings specified should be evaluated in a local, representative test environment before implementation in a production environment, especially within large user populations. The extensive variety of environments makes it impossible to test these configuration settings for all potential software configurations.

For some production environments, failure to test before implementation may lead to a loss of required functionality. Evaluating the risks and benefits to a system's particular circumstances and requirements is the system owner's responsibility. The evaluated risks resulting from not applying specified configuration settings must be approved by the responsible AO. Furthermore, DISA implies no warranty that the application of all specified configurations will make a system 100 percent secure.

Security guidance is provided for the DOD. While other agencies and organizations are free to use it, care must be given to ensure that all applicable security guidance is applied at both the device hardening level and the architectural level due to the fact that some settings may not be configurable in environments outside the DOD architecture.

1.8 Product Approval Disclaimer

The existence of a STIG does not equate to DOD approval for the procurement or use of a product.

STIGs provide configurable operational security guidance for products being used by the DOD. STIGs, along with vendor confidential documentation, also provide a basis for assessing compliance with cybersecurity controls/control enhancements, which supports system assessment and authorization (A&A) under the DOD Risk Management Framework (RMF). Department of Defense AOs may request available vendor confidential documentation for a product that has a STIG for product evaluation and RMF purposes from disa.stig_spt@mail.mil. This documentation is not published for general access to protect the vendor's proprietary information.

AOs have the purview to determine product use/approval in accordance with (IAW) DOD policy and through RMF risk acceptance. Inputs into acquisition or pre-acquisition product selection include such processes as:

- National Information Assurance Partnership (NIAP) evaluation for National Security Systems (NSS) (<https://www.niap-ccevs.org/>) IAW CNSSP #11.
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP) (<https://csrc.nist.gov/groups/STM/cmvp/>) IAW Federal/DOD mandated standards.
- DODIN Approved Products List (APL) (<https://aplits.disa.mil/processAPList.action>) IAW DODI 8100.04.

2. CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY CONVENTIONS

This SRG will identify the router role in each requirement. Hence, only requirements that map to the router role or function are applicable. Requirements that simply state “the router” are applicable to all routers regardless of whether it has been deployed in an enterprise (e.g., enclave, data center, JIE-ICAN, base, camp, etc.) or backbone network (e.g., DISN Core, JIE-WAN, etc.).

2.1 Perimeter Router

The perimeter router resides at the edge of an enterprise network, providing connectivity to the NIPRNet or SIPRNet. It is responsible for filtering both inbound and outbound traffic that will promote a defense-in-depth security posture in conjunction with other IA components at the edge, such as the firewall and intrusion detection system.

2.2 Provider Edge (PE) Router

The PE router resides at the edge of a backbone network, providing customer connectivity as well as transport services (i.e., MPLS, L2VPN, and L3VPN) for those customers. It is the interface between the customer edge (CE) router and the IP/MPLS core. Except for traffic destined to itself or the core, the PE router does not filter packets.

2.3 Provider (P) Router

The P router resides within the IP/MPLS core of the backbone network. It provides connectivity between the PE routers and the forwarding of transient traffic as unicast, multicast, and MPLS labeled packets.

2.4 BGP Router

A BGP router can reside at the edge of both enterprise and backbone networks, except for route reflectors, which typically reside inside the network. The BGP router will peer with other autonomous systems (eBGP peering) to learn routes from them, as well as peer with routers within the local autonomous system (iBGP peering) to share the learned external routes.

2.5 MPLS Router

MPLS provides traffic engineering capabilities to forward traffic independent of the path determined by routing protocols. It is also an enabler for services such as L2VPN and L3VPN that provide connection alternatives to the traditional carrier services. These technologies are dependent on the fundamental MPLS framework, the MPLS tunnel also known as label switch path (LSP). MPLS routers are categorized as either a Label Swap Router (LSR) or edge LSR, also known as a Label Edge Router (LER). The latter is the entry and exit of the MPLS core; that is, they push an MPLS label onto an incoming packet and pop the label off an outgoing packet.

2.6 Multicast Router

Multicast routers can reside in both enterprise and backbone networks. They are enabled with Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) to forward multicast packets toward hosts within the

multicast domain that have joined specific multicast groups. Inter-domain multicast provides the capability to discover multicast sources for specific multicast groups from other multicast domains (i.e., autonomous systems) and hence enable hosts to join multicast groups outside of their multicast domain.

2.6.1 Rendezvous Point (RP) Router

RP routers will exist within a Protocol Independent Multicast-Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) multicast domain. PIM-SM supports both shared and source distribution trees that provide the forwarding from the sources to the receivers. For shared trees, PIM-SM establishes the RP as the root of the shared tree. It will receive both PIM Joins and PIM Register messages from Designated Routers.

2.6.2 Designated Router (DR)

DRs can reside in an enterprise network that is enabled for PIM-SM. It is responsible for sending PIM Join, Register, and Prune messages to the RP.

2.6.3 MSDP Router

An MSDP router is a mechanism that connects multicast domains by enabling RPs to share information about active sources within their domains to RPs in other domains. When RPs in remote domains know about the active sources, they can pass on that information to their local receivers, which can then join the multicast group/source. This essentially enables multicast packets to be forwarded between the multicast domains.

2.7 Out-of-Band Management (OOBM) Gateway Router

The OOBM gateway router can reside within an enterprise network to provide connectivity between the network elements being managed and the OOBM network. Using dedicated or virtual paths, the OOBM network connects the OOBM gateway routers located at the premise of the managed networks and at the NOC. If the OOBM gateway router is not a device dedicated for the OOBM network (e.g., the managed network's premise router), several safeguards must be implemented for traffic containment and separation. Management traffic must not leak into the managed network, and traffic from the managed network must not leak into the management network. Since the managed network and the management network are separate routing domains, separate IGP routing instances must be configured on the router, one for the managed network and one for the OOBM network.